COMMANDERS DIGEST

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OUTSTANDING LOGISTICS AWARD—Capt. Robert G. St. Clair, staff supply officer, Headquarters, 8th AF, Westover AFB, Mass., receives a special award from Air Force deputy chief of staff for systems and logistics, Lt. Gen. R. G. Ruegg. The award was for his work in solving many support problems under adverse conditions at Korat RTAFB, Thailand, during a critical period.

President Submits $839.6 Million Request to Congress Covering FY67-68 Supplemental Appropriations

President Johnson has sent a letter to Speaker of the House of Representatives, John W. McCormack, proposing $839.6 million in supplemental appropriations for FY67-68. These amounts have already been authorized by the Congress.

Included as a mandatory item is $219.5 million for military and civilian pay increases covering FY68.

The President also proposed authority to obligate, in FY68, $128.9 million reserved last year under Public Law 90-218. The funds have already been appropriated.

In his letter, President Johnson said, "These requests are essential. Nearly three-fourths of the total I am requesting is required for mandatory payments required by laws passed by the Congress. The remainder is required to meet urgent needs at home and abroad.

"Many desirable projects have been deferred. I am limiting this request for funds to the bare minimum essential for the sound operation of the Federal Government. They are included in the budgetary totals submitted to the Congress last January."

Another mandatory item is $47.5 million for veterans' pensions and compensation.

Included under "urgently needed" is $100 million for military assistance to the Republic of Korea.

Advisory Group Submits Proposals On Vets Programs

The Veterans Advisory Commission has recommended equalization of military retired pay by computing the amount on current active duty pay rates, and amending the Dual Compensation Act of 1964 to eliminate discrimination against retired officers of the regular military services.

The recommendation was among 80 submitted to William J. Driver, Administrator of Veterans Affairs, to improve veterans programs.

The Commission emphasized there is a national commitment to provide for the disabled and needy veteran as well as his dependents.

Endorsing all proposals in President Johnson's Jan. 30 message to Congress on servicemen and veterans, the commission singled out three for special endorsement:

- A proposed resolution expressing the sense of Congress that private employers should give job priority to returning servicemen.
- Legislative incentives to channel the talents of Vietnam veterans into teaching and other community roles in deprived areas.
- The right of burial for a veteran in a National Cemetery reasonably close to his home.

Predicting the veteran population may reach 30 million by the end of the century, and that veterans and their dependents will then comprise 50 percent of the total population, the Commission concluded the VA should be given Cabinet status, and a Senate

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Veterans Program Recommendations

(Continued from page 1)

Committee on Veterans Affairs should be established.

Among specific recommendation of the Commission were:

• Increase compensation paid veterans totally disabled as the result of military service from the present $300 per month to $400.

• Provide educational assistance payments up to $100 per month for widows whose husbands died or are totally disabled as a result of service.

• Give wives and children of 100 percent service-disabled veterans medical benefits similar to those now available to dependents of military personnel, and provide like benefits for widows and children of veterans who die of service-connected causes.

• Legislation to permit part-time vocational rehabilitation training for service-disabled veterans as well as the full-time training now specified by law.

• Increase to $10,000 the present $7,500 limit on the portion of a G.I. loan that can be guaranteed by the VA.

• Reopen for a limited period the National Service Life Insurance program to allow World War II and Korean Conflict veterans, presently uninsurable at standard rates because of service disabilities, to acquire an additional $10,000 worth of G.I. insurance.

• Extend from 120 days to six months the post-service period during which present day veterans are covered by their Servicemen's Group Life Insurance, and continue such protection indefinitely for those who become totally disabled in service.

• Grant Department of Defense Commissary purchase privileges to widows of veterans who die of service-connected causes.

In receiving the report, Administrator Driver promised thorough consideration of every commission proposal.

Heading the commission was Robert M. McCurdy, former assistant city manager of Pasadena, Calif., and a past chairman of the American Legion's National Rehabilitation Commission.

Other members of the commission were: Andy Borg, former commander-in-chief of the Veterans of Foreign Wars; Claude Callegary, former national commander of the Disabled American Veterans; Melvin T. Dixon, head of the Florida Department of Veterans Affairs; Ralph E. Hall, national executive director of AMVETS; Herbert M. Houston, past national commander of the Veterans of World War I; L. Eldon James, former national commander of the American Legion; Melvin L. Jacobsen, Nevada commissioner for Veterans Affairs; William N. Rice, director of the Colorado Department of Veterans Affairs; Col. Warren A. Robinson, U.S. Army (Ret.), and Pete Wheeler, state director, Georgia Department of Veterans Service.

The 11-member commission was established by Mr. Driver in response to a Jan. 31, 1967, directive from President Johnson to carry out a broad study of veterans affairs "to assure that our tax dollars are being utilized most wisely, and that our Government is meeting fully its responsibilities to all those to whom we owe so much."

The Commission reported that, on the whole, America's tax dollars applied to veterans programs are being wisely spent, and the existing veterans benefits program are highly effective . . . and are fulfilling in large part the nation's responsibilities to its veterans and their dependents.

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PACIFIC FLEET VISITOR — Adm. John J. Hyland, Pacific Fleet commander, is greeted by Capt. Lloyd F. Cooper, commanding officer of the Naval Air Station, Seattle, as he arrives for a tour of the installation.

Robert E. Jordan Named General Counsel of Army

Robert E. Jordan III, has been selected as General Counsel for the Department of the Army, succeeding Alfred B. Fitt who was named Assistant Secretary of Defense for Manpower and Reserve Affairs last year.

Mr. Jordan also will serve concurrently as Special Assistant to the Secretary of the Army for Civil Functions. He has served as Deputy General Counsel of the Army and Acting General Counsel since September 1967 when Mr. Fitt was named to his present post.

The 31-year-old attorney is a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he received an S.B. degree in 1958, and the Harvard Law School, where he was awarded an LL.B degree in 1961.

Assistant Post Judge Advocate at Edgewood Arsenal, Md., from 1961 to 1963, Mr. Jordan was assigned to the staff of the President's Committee on Equal Opportunity in the Armed Forces in 1963. Since then he has served with the federal government in several capacities.

DOD R&D Director Says Military Aeronautical Research Is Fully Coordinated With Civilian Aviation Industry

The Department of Defense is exerting every effort to provide civil aviation with the technology gained from military aeronautical research and development, a DOD spokesman told the Senate Aeronautical and Space Science Committee March 26.

Dr. John S. Foster, Director of Defense Research and Engineering, said in testimony before the committee that the Defense Department currently coordinates its work on aeronautical tests with both the National Aeronautics and Space Administration and the aviation industry while cooperating with the Department of Transportation and Federal Aviation Agency in making results of these tests available to civil aviation.

In a three-point statement, Dr. Foster pointed out DOD's position on what government agency should take the lead in aeronautical research, the means of assuring adequate coordination of research and development efforts between the various interested government agencies, and the procedures for assuring maximum transfer of DOD-derived aeronautical technology to the civilian field.

Dr. Foster said DOD considers NASA "the agency responsible for conduct of aernautical research of a generally applicable nature." Every military aircraft the DOD buys evolves in part from basic and applied research conducted in the facilities of the NASA."

Industry, he stated, depends on NASA to extend the aeronautical art and, through systematic research, to provide design data which can be used with confidence in developing new aircraft. DOD, in turn, depends on industry to develop the aircraft it needs to meet military requirements.

"During the preliminary design phases of a new aircraft program we depend on NASA to provide an independent performance assessment prediction as a further check on both the manufacturer's and the DOD's estimates, all of which are subject to some uncertainty.

"After the aircraft reaches the flight test stage, we depend on NASA to assist us in solving inevitable but unpredictable problems which occur during the course of every new aircraft development. These problems may never be detectable in ground test facilities because of the inherent limitations of the latter."

Dr. Foster pointed to a committee report, released Jan. 31, that mentioned in part that "although much of the technology generated by the DOD is generally available, the military cannot assure that their vast efforts will be of benefit to civilian requirements which are clearly outside the military mission."

A related statement in the report adds, "the DOD spends more money in aeronautics than all government agencies combined, and the problem is deciding how to make the DOD program more useful—without compromising military requirements," and finally, "for example, DOD might offer its unclassified information to NASA, and NASA through its own technology transfer program could release the information to industry."

FLAG PRESENTATION—Gen. Leonard F. Chapman Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps, presents Lt. Gen. Herman Nickerson Jr., with his new three-star flag, following ceremonies in which Gen. Nickerson was promoted to his present rank.

"It could possibly be inferred from this statement that security classification is a barrier to the dissemination of technology transfer. This is not true, since industry and personnel properly cleared have access to classified information through the DDC . . ." Dr. Foster stated.

He said it is possible the problems arise from a different interpretation of the scope and detail content of the DOD aeronautical R&D program.

"There are two aspects of the DOD program which may give a distorted picture when viewed in relation to NASA and other government agencies' programs. One aspect is that DOD budget includes *test and evaluation*, that is, funds to pay for the qualification testing of operational systems.

"Another aspect is that a great deal of specifically military mission oriented work is contained in the DOD program, which is not relevant to any apparent civil aircraft application. For example, aircraft weaponization, fire control systems, and avionics equipment associated with surveillance and electronic counter measures."

He said that if these elements were extracted from the DOD program—"the more traditional components of aero R&D—aerodynamics and design, propulsion, stability and control, and structures"—would be on the same order of magnitude as NASA support.

To show DOD's relationship with NASA, Dr. Foster divided the effort into three sub-categories:

- DOD applied research and development aimed at specific military problems; and, in the foreseeable future, appears to have little or no civilian application;
- Joint DOD-NASA projects formally coordinated at OSD level, and
- DOD applied research and development efforts similar in nature to NASA efforts, or fields of mutual interest, and which are coordinated at the Military Service/NASA working level.

President Johnson Seeks International Cooperation In Ocean Exploration

President Johnson has asked Secretary of State Dean Rusk to explore with other nations their interest in joining together in long-term ocean exploration to probe the mysteries of the sea.

In the Second Annual Report on Marine Science Affairs sent to Congress, President Johnson emphasized two points:

- International cooperation in the study and use of the oceans.
- Strengthening the United States' domestic program to enhance the use of the oceans, coastal waters, and Great Lakes.

The President stated in the report, entitled "A Year of Plans and Progress," lack of knowledge about the extent and distribution of the living and mineral resources of the sea limits their use by all nations and inhibits sound decisions as to rights of exploration.

President Johnson pledged the U.S. will work to strengthen international law; encourage mutual restraint among nations so that the oceans do not become the basis for military conflict; and seek international arrangements to insure that ocean resources are harvested equitably and wisely.

He said a planning staff would be established under the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development to coordinate U.S. exploration activities with assistance from the scientific community and industry.

The President also transmitted to Congress the Second Annual Report of the National Council on Marine Resources and Engineering Development, chaired by Vice President Hubert Humphrey.

Based on council recommendations for marine science and technology programs, the President proposed increased funding. The total program proposed for FY69 amounts to $516 million, up 15 percent from the previous year.

The increase includes funding for:

- Development of improved ocean buoys to collect accurate and timely data for better prediction of weather and ocean conditions.
- Expanding the Navy's advanced technology needed for work in the deep oceans and for rescue, search and salvage.
- Constructing a new high-strength cutter for the Ice Patrol and oceanographic research in Arctic and subpolar areas.
- Application of spacecraft technology in oceanography, and improved observation and prediction of the ocean environment.

DASA Director Outlines Problems Facing Today's Officer-Scientist

Today's officer-scientist is a new breed of leader who offers both specialized knowledge and military competence to the services while facing those problems inherent in the practice of a dual profession, according to Air Force Lt. Gen. H. C. Donnelly, Director of the Defense Atomic Support Agency.

He is required to know military equipment, organization, tactics, administration, and policies in order to interpret armed forces needs for the industrial and scientific community, while translating the ideas and products of that community for his particular service, the general said in Albuquerque, N.M.

Lt. Gen. H. C. Donnelly

"He has to fit into the military organization in such a manner that advancement doesn't pass him by. Yet current technological advances occur so rapidly that he's almost got to serve continuously in his specialty if he is to stay abreast of the state-of-the-art."

The officer-scientist is a perfect example of the relatively new breed of "multiuniversity specimen." His education not only involves formal schooling, but includes continuing private study, experience, and professional specialty contacts, the general said.

Oddly, the need for specialization in the more technical military service of today underscores the "continuing need for generalization," Gen. Donnelly stated. And, it is in the area of the specialization/generalization requirement that the ever-increasing need for top level management personnel is most often apparent.

Management, he pointed out, is an essential function of leadership, and the function of both management and leadership is to insure the best possible performance is gained from men and equipment.

"Just like industry, the services must have men who can put all that money, sophisticated equipment and human resources together in a way that works. We need men who can continue to improve our service to the nation by adapting the management ideas, tools and techniques of this age to military needs."

Gen. Donnelly said American managerial ability is responsible for the U.S. lead in science and technology in both the industrial community and the armed forces. "We aren't any smarter than other people, nor have we locked up all the world's knowledge for our own exclusive use. Through our management skills, however, we have developed a knack for using our intelligence and knowledge constructively and effectivly as a nation."

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